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L. M. GLENN, Editor and Manager

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

We had rather be wrong than president of Mexico.

Our idea of perpetual motion is a Collier's collector.

What's the matter, are we to live through the whole summer and not have a mad-dog scare.

There's no danger of Truth ever exceeding the speed law when traveling is the wake or a Lie.

"Carranza shows his teeth," says the Washington Post. Also his ears. —The State. Now let him bray.

Up to the time this paragraph was written Uncle Sam had not complied with Villa's injunction to go to hell.

We have had tomato catsup for some time, and now we have apple catsup. What'll be the next thing to catsup?

You can explain your lack of an automobile by saying that you are saving up your money to buy an aeroplane.

The fur dealers are all wrought up over the war. Hold on, friends, we haven't yet squared off with the ice man.

One good thing about this hot weather is that you don't hear so much protesting against the "Gallons-a-Month" law.

Hall's new president is named Darrington. Unless he's expert at doing what the first part of his name indicates, he may not live long.

The Mexican bandits invading Texas evidently don't intend waiting for the United States to go to hell but are bent upon bringing us a sample of it.

The Columbia State asks, "If you kissed a girl while out angling, would that be a fishing smack?" It might cause a "squall." —Greenville News. Yep, a squall for more.

We expect to hear any day now that Ed DeCamp has moved to Anderson. They are to have three circuses over there this year. —York News. And Ed's coming would give us four circuses.

WHO'S YOUR REAL FRIEND?

It must be a source of gratification to the responsible people of the community to note that operations were resumed yesterday morning at the Anderson Cotton Mills after a shutdown of two weeks brought about by a few dissatisfied employees making demands for an increase in wages and for other concessions on the part of the mill management which were impracticable. And we sincerely trust that another episode of like nature will never come along to disturb the peace and harmony of relations that much exist between employer and employee if the cotton mill business is to be a success.

It is pretty generally believed that there has been a "nigger in the woodpile" in the labor troubles which have occurred at the mills of this community in recent months. In these times when in the large centers of population so many thousands of people are out of work it is little short of criminal for meddlers to come around interfering with people who are contented and whose station in life is far better than that of the average wage earner in the manufacturing plants of the country. And we believe that when the employees are made acquainted with the fact that the meddler who comes poking his nose into their affairs is seeking to better his own fortunes, and at their expense, they will cease to listen to these false leaders but will turn to the mill management, who has been their friend all the while and who will stand by his employees in times of trouble when all others have forsaken them.

To the mill people we would say: suppose this great war should take some unexpected turn that would force the mills in this country to suspend operations. You would be thrown out of work, and provided you are like the most of us who have to work for our daily bread, you would have very little money laid aside with which you could tide yourself over the period of idleness. Who do you suppose would be the first to come to your assistance? Don't you believe the mill management would make every reasonable effort to take care of you, even if it was no more than charging you no house rent? Or do you believe that the "agitator" or the meddler who came around and induced you to quit your work would come across and pay your house rent for you, guarantee the payment of your grocery bills and other accounts you were obliged to contract while out of work?

And in the future think well before you allow yourselves to be influenced by the words of meddlers. We believe the world is growing better, but we don't believe that "politicians" have become missionaries nor that labor "agitators" are willing to quit their work in other cities and come here at a sacrifice to be a missionary unto you. No, mankind still has that streak of selfishness in it; and you can put in your pipe and smoke it that these self-styled "friends of the working people," "defenders of the rights of the people," etc., etc. are interested in a little game all their own.

BLAMING EVERYTHING ON NOAH.

Noah's reputation has always been somewhat dubious, on account of his being credited in the Bible with having introduced alcoholic liquor into the world. The latest historic revelations, however, are a knock-out blow for him. According to an old brick tablet now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, it was Noah, and not Adam, that committed the original sin for which man was expelled from Paradise.

The record is written in the Sumerian language, which preceded the Babylonian. The brick is considered the oldest book in the world, at least 1,000 years older than the most ancient Hebrew scriptures. Anyhow, it antedates the book of Genesis, and by profane historians is considered as trustworthy as the Mosaic account of the creation and fall of man. However than may be, here is the story told by the old Babylonian brick:

After the creation, the race lived happily for nearly half a million years. There were ten kings in that time, most of whom reigned about 40,000 years apiece. Finally the gods for some reason or other decided to wipe out the race and start over again. So they sent the great flood (which is a tradition among all the Semitic peoples) and drowned everybody except Noah and his immediate relatives and friends. In Babylonian his name is Nuuh, and Sumerian, Tag-tug. He was saved in a big boat that the goddess Nintu built for him.

After the flood the god Enki made a new Paradise for Noah, giving him permission to eat anything in it except the bark of the cassia. He yielded to temptation and ate the cassia,

whereupon he and all his posterity were condemned to sickness and early death.

Mrs. Noah doesn't seem to have had anything to do with it. So the memory of Eve is vindicated, and we can no longer blame all our misfortunes on woman. No wonder the suffragists are gleeful over the revelation.

A VOLUNTEER ARMY RESERVE

There is a conspicuous sign of the times at Plattsburg, N. Y. Many hundreds of business and professional men from various parts of the country have gone into military training. They include Mayor Mitchell of New York, Collector Malone of the Port of New York, sons of Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root and J. P. Morgan and scions of many other famous families. They are paying most of their own expenses.

For a month these men will live in tents, eat army grub, march in the hot sun, dig trenches as if they were on the firing line in Europe, and obey all the burdensome rules of the army. They are under the instruction of regular army officers. They will have to work harder than ordinary recruits, for the officers are going to try to crowd into four weeks enough instruction and exercise to make them fit for military duty in an emergency.

This need not be mistaken for a proof of aggressive militarism. There is no such thing in the country. It is, however, a striking proof of the new spirit that has swept through the nation within a few months. It is evidence of the determination of all intelligent Americans that there must be larger and better preparation for our national self-defense, and a willingness on the part of men who might "live softly" to do the hard work and fighting themselves.

This voluntary service is more impressive and more admirable than jingo demands for a huge army. It is in line with American traditions and principles. It shows the inevitable trend of development. We do not want a big standing army, or compulsory military service, and do not need either. What we do need is a large body of "citizenry trained to arms," and trained in the shortest possible term of service, so that there will be little time lost from their regular employment.

And for the drilling of such volunteers in time of peace, and of the far larger volume of recruits there would be in time of war, there should be a far more rapid production of officers in the regular army.

The Plattsburg training school is a beginning. It would be well to open several more schools in various parts of the country. They alone would not supply us with an adequate army reserve, but they would serve as excellent models, and point the way to a proper development of our militia system.

CANADA'S SACRIFICE.

Canada is feeling the effects of the war. She has already raised as many soldiers for it as we raised for our Revolution, and has lost 11,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. That—a mere beginning—is a large number for a population no larger than that of Belgium, and is especially impressive because it represents blood drawn from a new country where every man counts more than he would in an older community.

The enlistment goes on steadily. The growing seriousness of Canada's sacrifice is indicated in a recent order depriving women of the right to veto the enlistment of their husbands or sons when they are of military age. This means that the supply of comparatively unattached men is being exhausted, and from now on the recruiting will draw those who are the dependence of families.

Can it be that our neighbor Canada, drawn into the war solely by sentiment, is to be "bled white" like the European belligerents?

A LINE o' DOPE

Charles Davis, an old negro 70 years of age, arrived in Anderson yesterday morning from Athens, Ga., on his way to his former home in Gaffney and seems to have struck bad luck.

He is blind and not able to work and the people in Athens made up enough money to send him this far on his way home. He reached here with 50 cents in his pocket and started to begging. Yesterday morning he had an attack of heart disease and for a time it seemed that he was going to die. Dr. Herbert Harris took charge of him and stated yesterday that the old negro was in bad shape. Dr. Harris is trying to raise enough

money to send the negro on to Gaffney and will appreciate any contributions. These may be left at Owl Drug company or at his office.

Manager Pinkston of the Palmetto and Bijou theatres stated yesterday that W. H. Frierson, a former employee, was coming back to work with him and would be chief operator at these moving picture houses.

Among the visitors in the city yesterday was Mr. Mack Beatty of Iva. Mr. Beatty stated that the rains around in his section had been very light and that as yet a good season had not come. He stated that several showers had fallen but not enough to call a good rain.

Manager Trowbridge of The Anderson stated yesterday that Mr. Smith of Greenville would have charge of the piano at his moving picture house in the future. Mr. Rice having been employed temporarily. The music at The Anderson is good.

Mr. J. P. Daly, formerly of the Daily Mail staff, and well remembered here, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his many friends. Mr. Daly went to Spartanburg when he left here, then to Augusta, then to Columbia where he has been employed on the Columbia Record. He was on his way to Atlanta yesterday where he is going to take charge of a position on the Atlanta Georgian.

Hutchinson Musical Comedy company will be the attraction at the Palmetto next week. A letter to Mr. Pinkston from the booking agency in Atlanta states that they will present on Monday, "The Girl, Man, the Money," and that all during the week they will have first class musical comedies. The company is composed of 10 people and comes here highly recommended.

There will be a special meeting of the board of trustees of the city schools some time next week to elect a teacher to succeed Miss Bessie Tucker who resigned because of her marriage. Several applications have been received, and the people will await the election with interest.

The fire department was called to the residence of Mr. Thomas opposite the West Market street school building yesterday morning. A stove flue was burning out and there was no damage.

REWARDS AND DUTY.

"Citizen" Writes of Officers and Their Sworn Promises.

To the Editor of The State:
If not altogether out of order, I will be very glad if you will publish the following:

I understand that Gov. Manning is being censured for offering reward for the arrest of a negro who killed a young white man in Abbeville county recently one paper claiming that the governor should have offered a reward for arrest of a murderer whose crime was committed there last winter. But that as it may, in the first place, let a "horse get accustomed to his harness" before commencing to lash him and pass upon his pulling qualities.

It is Gov. Manning's written policy to require every officer in this State to carry out the laws to the letter. But we believe that the governor, in cases where prisoners and criminals escaping from justice beyond the expense accounts and jurisdictions of our county officers, will gladly always offer rewards or recompense to those making arrests.

Our State is heavily in debt; why shouldn't the governor of South Carolina cut expenses as much as possible and lighten the burden for the taxpayer?

The present administration requires that every man do his duty without fear or favor.

Why should an officer or a citizen be paid a bonus to do something which he is already paid to do, or a duty which he owes to his country and fellowman?

A man was heard to say in this county last week, "I know where a certain criminal, at large, is located and I could take officers to his hiding place in a few hours, but I will not put myself to that much trouble, because there has been no reward offered for his arrest." Now where does duty come in with such a fellow? Duty? It takes a bribe to open the hearts of some folk.

Let us have peace at home for soon we may be at war abroad.

Lowndesville, Aug. 7.

PANAMA—IN CASE OF WAR.

The Panama canal has always excited interest among Americans, who have rapidly seized the idea of uniting the two oceans, but perhaps the most powerful appeal which the canal has to most of us is its connection with our navy. There has been published an excellent work on the canal by Ira E. Bennett, and from a recent review in the New York Times we take some of the most interesting conclusions in regard to the big ditch in times of war.

While Admiral Dewey failed to contribute a chapter on the naval values of the canal, as he had promised to do, he substituted an article by Captain Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., with the comment that it fully expressed his views. One of the first

things which the captain does is to shatter the popular faith that the navy is made twice as strong by the Panama canal.

While the canal makes the naval distance from New York to San Francisco only 5,000 miles instead of 13,000, this advantage does not alter the necessity of maintaining both an Atlantic and Pacific fleet, each capable of doing business with its most probable adversary. Guantanamo, the nearest naval base, can be reached in fifty-eight hours from the Panama canal; but Manila is thirty-three days distant from Panama, and those days would be ample for an enemy to do things in the Philippines.

Says Captain Knapp: The canal will be a great military asset in war, and an equally great one in anticipation of war; but it is quite beside the mark to say it will double the effectiveness of the navy, or do anything approaching that. Our policy should be to have eventually, and as soon as possible, a total strength not less than that of the Standard Atlantic Fleet plus three-quarters that of the Standard Pacific Fleet.

These so-called standard fleets, in plain words, are fleets like those of Germany or France in the Atlantic, and of Japan in the Pacific. Admiral Mahan long ago laid down the principle, which has been adopted by our navy, that we need not try to compete with the British in sea power, but that it is our duty to be prepared to meet the next largest navy of Europe.

According to Captain Knapp and Admiral Dewey, this means that, canal or no canal, our Atlantic fleet alone should be a match for the German fleet. The canal, however, enables us safely to get along with a Pacific fleet only three-fourths as large as that of Japan. Here comes one point:

Our total naval strength at this minute is not equal to that of what is called the Standard Atlantic Fleet. For a considerable time we have been building a program may be adopted, it will be necessary to concentrate our entire fighting fleet in time of war, trusting in Providence that the part sent to the threatened ocean will not be needed in the ocean from which it is withdrawn. In effecting this concentration the canal will be of very great military advantage to us.

Suppose that we had a full-sized Atlantic fleet and that it had to cope with the German navy; and suppose we were attacked at the same time by Japan. Captain Knapp says it would be hopeless to try to make even a defensive war in the Pacific under such circumstances without a fleet three-fourths as strong as the enemy's. We should lose the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, and the enemy would begin knocking at the coast defenses of California and Panama.

This brings us to the other angle of the subject—the defenses of the Panama canal. Major General Leonard Wood contributes to Mr. Bennett's book a scant page on this theme, but does not go into details beyond saying that steps have been taken.

To provide a garrison adequate to hold it against any force, excepting such force as might be landed as a result of our losing sea power—that is to say, the garrison will be sufficient merely to hold the canal against raiding forces from fleets. If we should lose sea control so as to permit the free transport of troops by the enemy, then the force required to hold the canal securely would be a very large one.

Captain Philip Andrews, U. S. N., discusses our new responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine, and remarks:

Just as soon as our naval strength falls below that of any European nation that needs land for her surplus population, we invite, and may get, a defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. Indeed, the opening of the canal itself, by gradually increasing commerce and opportunity in Central and South America, will invite such aggression. We have guaranteed neutrality of the Panama canal; we must main-



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\$10.00 Men's Suits	Now \$	7.45
12.50	"	9.45
15.00	"	10.95
18.00	"	12.95
20.00	"	14.95

\$ 3.50 and \$3 Boys Suits	Now \$	2.45
4.50	"	2.95
5.00	"	3.75
6.50	"	4.45
7.50	"	4.95
9.00	"	5.95
10.00	"	7.45
12.00	"	7.95

And many other lines at similar reductions.

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The Store with a Conscience

tain it by force if need be against any and all. We have bound ourselves to do this. What this may mean no one yet knows; the need for force on this score would probably arise at the same time as other difficulties.

What has been done to safeguard the canal against seizure by a hostile power? To this question Mr. Bennett's chapter on "The Canal Fortifications" offers a satisfactory answer.

There is a 16-inch gun at each end of the canal. These are the largest weapons in the possession of the United States, and among the largest in the world. It must be remembered that a gun increases in power as the cube of its calibre. Thus a 16-inch gun is not twice, but eight times, as powerful as an 8-inch gun.

At an elevation of forty-five degrees these Panama monsters could shoot twenty-four miles, but as they are mounted their range is something over eleven miles. They fire a six-foot projectile weighing more than a ton and containing 140 pounds of high explosive. One-third of a ton of smokeless powder sends this shell out of the fifty-foot gun with a muzzle velocity of 1,600 miles an hour. This shell will penetrate any armor plate in existence at eleven miles' range.

The secondary defenses on each side of the Isthmus consist of six 14-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-inch mortars, and eight smaller howitzers. The mortar shells have a range of eleven miles and they would have to go eight miles up into the sky before coming down on the deck of a warship at that distance. All the guns are mounted on disappearing carriages of the latest model. Preparations have also been made for mining the waters at both entrances in case of war.

These powerful batteries, commanding the narrow entrance to the canal at either end, make it impossible for any vessel to get in alive. Even in case of attack by a large fleet, so many battleships would be disabled that no enemy could afford to take such a risk unless it had first met and defeated the United States navy.

The garrison consists of eight companies of coast defense troops quartered on Naos Island on the Pacific side and four companies quartered at Toro Point and Margarita Island on the Atlantic side. There are also three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battalion of artillery on the Isthmus. Besides, there are quarters for 20,000 extra troops in case of war.

As for the chances of a hostile vessel's entering Limon Bay under cover of night, the author says:

"Surprise attacks are guarded against by a complete searchlight equipment at the fortifications. There are fourteen searchlights, each with a 60-inch reflector, capable of sweeping the entire horizon. Each of these searchlights was built at a cost of more than \$20,000, the mirror alone requiring a year for its construction. The lights are operated by electric plants independent of the main plants at Gatun and Miraflores. The guns also are operated by electricity generated at these independent stations.

"A supply of more than \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition will be kept on the Isthmus at all times. Each 16-inch gun has a supply of seventy rounds of ammunition. The fire control stations by which the guns find the range of the enemy are as complete as those of any other fortress in the world."

An inland battery of eight howitzers will be stationed permanently at the Gatun locks. At both ends of the canal 12-inch mortars are so placed that they can sweep the country inland as far as Gatun on the Atlantic side and Miraflores on the Pacific Slope. If called to take part in land defense they will be loaded with shrapnel. The smaller howitzers also can be moved from place to place to repel land attacks.

The military authorities at Washington believe the Panama canal fortifications have been made impregnable provided the navy is strong enough to do its part. In case our Atlantic or Pacific fleet has to be moved through the canal in the face

of a hostile armada, those big shore guns will be a comfort to us and a sedative to the enemy. Another interesting point is touch upon by Mr. Bennett thus:

"Many persons have expressed fears concerning the danger of the destruction of the locks by high explosives, secretly placed by one or two men. Colonel Goethals is not one of those who entertain such fears. In order to accomplish the destruction of the locks it would be necessary to place the charge very carefully, and even in times of peace the canal operators and watchmen are always on guard.

"As to airships, they could do no serious harm unless they were able to drop a huge explosive directly behind a lock gate. Aerial navigation has not yet reached the degree of skill required for such accuracy of aim."

While all this has been done for Panama, the authors note that congress has thus far failed to appreciate the equal necessity of a well-equipped naval base at Guantanamo, the outer guard for the canal and for our coast. Much more must be done for its defense and equipment before it can furnish adequate protection. Another point in Captain Knapp's article is that Mare Island navy yard in San Francisco is doomed. The water is too shallow for the big battleships of today. A new location in deep water near the city must ultimately be provided.

Our Pacific squadron uses 100,000 tons of Allegheny coal a year, on which there may now be an annual saving of \$360,000. A coaling plant has been established at the Atlantic terminus of the canal for storing 200,000 tons, half of it under water. Another coaling plant at Balboa, on the Pacific side, is almost equally large, and both are capable of increasing 300,000 tons.

The facts given in the above article are accurate and should give an adequate idea of what the canal means in war and how it is defended.

ODD BITS OF NEWS.

Banor, Me.—Hal Lissenblum, a resident of this city, who had been missing for several days, was found mired to the waist in mud near Stillwater and unable to move. He was nearly exhausted from lack of food and sleep.

Winder, Ga.—The McKleffitt sisters hold the record of this state for stay-at-homes. With their father they settled on the land which is now part of Winder in 1835, and have never been ten miles from the place nor have either of them ever been inside a railroad coach.

Muskogee, Okla.—Frankie Lilly, 20 years old, is making a small fortune teaming in the oil fields. The heavy lifting is done by cranes, but the girl drives her team and is said to be one of the best "horsemen" in this section of the country.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Pan-American Medical Congress is made up of physicians who are brave men. They are trying to stop kissing. Dr. E. P. Otis, of Santa Domingo, the tuberculosis expert, says it would be far better for sweethearts to greet each other with a gentle slap on the cheek instead of an embrace and a kiss. The doctors accepted the hand-slap kiss as their future rule and it is believed they will be alone in their misery.

Towanda, Pa.—Mrs. Luella J. Packard, 64-year-old, swallowed a stock nearly 10-inches long and is dead. She had no recollection of swallowing the wood, but it was found when doctors operated for appendicitis.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Joseph Gillett is the "oldest schoolboy." He has just turned seventy-two and is one of the best scholars in the engineering course of the continuation school.

Bessemer, Mich.—When Andrew Lappi and family returned home from a call at one of their neighbors, they found a huge hole in the ground where their home ought to have been. The ground had given way and the house had dropped into an old shaft 200 feet deep.